GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1213
ANSWERED ON:25.07.2016
Achievements by the Ministry
Galla Shri Jayadev

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of achievements of the Ministry during the last three years and the current year;
(b) whether any presentation-was made before the Prime Minister about the Ministry''s achievements during the said period and if so, the details thereof;
(c) where the Ministry has fallen short of its targets and where it has excelled;
(d) the targets set for the coming three years and roadmap to achieve the same;
(e) the details of difficulties brought before the Prime Minister and suggestions made to overcome them; and
(f) the details of core areas the Ministry is going to focus on in the coming three years?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY)

(a) to (f) : The major achievements of the Ministry, inter alia, include:
I. Higher Education
(i) Expansion of institutions of higher education by setting up of new institutions (6 Indian Institute of Management, 2 Indian Institute of Technology, 1 Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, 1 Central University, 1 Centrally funded Institute of Information Technology in Public-Private-Partnership mode),

(ii) Global Initiatives for Academics Network (GIAN) initiative to bring together foreign and Indian faculties to teach in academic course that provides the credit to participating students selected from the world's leading academic institutions,
(iii) Uchchatar Aavishkar Abhiyan programme to promote industry-specific need-based research so as to keep up the competitiveness of the Indian industry in the global market. All the IITs have been encouraged to work with the industry to identify areas where innovation is required and come up with solutions that could be brought up to the commercialization level,
(iv) Impacting Research innovation and Technology (IMPRINT) India is an effort to direct research in the premier institutions into areas of social relevance,
(v) Ranking of institutions under National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF),
(vi) The Unnat Bharat Abhiyan has been launched to use the knowledge base in the higher education institution for plugging technology gaps in the rural areas,
(vii) Towards Vocational Education System and Skill Development, the UGC has launched a number of schemes for making higher education relevant to the needs of the society and industry, namely: Career Oriented Courses (COC), Community Colleges (CC), introduction of degrees in vocational subjects and Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Knowledge Acquisition and Up gradation of Skilled Human Abilities and Livelihood (KAUSHAL) centres in line with National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF),
Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya KAUSHAL Centres have been approved by the UGC in 64 universities and colleges. These Centres will function as the apex centres for Skill Development in Universities and colleges and will also offer Masters course in skill education,
Government has also launched Skill Assessment Matrix for Vocational Advancement of Youth (SAMVAY) to facilitate mobility from general to vocational education, and vice-versa,
Under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana, around 10,000 technical institutions in the country will train at least 100 unemployed youth each,

(viii) UGC has amended its minimum standards and procedure for award of M. Phil/Ph.D degrees Regulations by allowing a relaxation of one year for M.Phil and two years for Ph.D for persons with more than 40% disability. Similar relaxations have been made in the cases of women candidates for M.Phil/Ph.d with allowance of maternity leave/child care leave for upto 240 days,
(ix) Scholarship assistance has been enhanced by 55% across the board for all UGC scholars/fellows. They are on Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode and all payments are undertaken through the Public Financial Management System (PFMS),
(x) Evolution of a New Education Policy to meet the changing dynamics of the population's requirement with regard to quality education, innovation and research, aiming to make India a knowledge superpower by equipping its students with the necessary skills and knowledge and to eliminate the shortage of

manpower in science, technology, academics and industry,
(xi) Implementation of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers & Teaching (PMMMNMTT), a Central Sector Scheme, with all India coverage to address issues of supply of qualified teachers, attracting talent into teaching profession, raising the quality of teaching in schools and colleges, building a strong professional cadre of teachers and creating top class institutional facilities for innovative teaching and professional development of teachers,
(xii) Know Your College Portal has been launched to make available to the aspiring students the details of various education institutions available in the country,
(xiii) Joint counseling has been implemented for the first time for admission of students in various undergraduate programmes of IITs, ISM, NITs, IIITs and other CFTIs/GFTIs thus doing away with multiplicity of counseling sessions per student,
(xiv) Decision to provide free education to differently abled students in the IITs to bring in a more inclusive and empathetic development in premier institutes of learning. The SC/ST/PH students shall get complete fee waiver.
(xv) Introduction of Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) in all Indian Universities and guidelines issued by UGC allowing for seamless mobility of students across the Indian Universities similar system of evaluation in all universities with uniform syllabus to the extent of 70% in Undergraduate courses, syllabus designed for 107 undergraduate course have been uploaded on UGC website, and

(xvi) Saksham Scholarship Scheme is being implemented through All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) to provide encouragement and support to 1000 differently abled students to pursue technical education in a year.
II. School Education
(i) Under Swachh Vidyalay initiative, 4.17 lakh (2.66 lakh new and 1.51 lakh repaired) school toilets were constructed,
(ii) Udaan programme has been implemented to ensure quality education for girl child and to enable them to get enrolment in technical education through academic support,
(iii) Recognising the specific needs of the students of North-East, two schemes viz., Ishan Uday and Ishan Vikas have been launched. Ishan Uday is for providing 10,000 UG/PG scholarships for students and Ishan Vikas is for giving exposure to Class IX and Class XI students to premier institutes [IITs, National Institutes of Technology (NITs) and Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs)],
(iv) To increase learning outcomes in children, initiatives like Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat with focus on ensuring that learning levels of Class I and II students is at par with the world and Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan with focus on science and mathematics and training of more than 1 lakh science and mathematics teachers etc.,
(v) Initiatives have been taken to monitor performance in school via E-Governance. Saransh is a tool for comprehensive self-review and analysis for CBSE affiliated schools and parents. It enables them to analyze students'' performance in order to take remedial measures. Shaala Darpan is to track child's school activities and performances with regular updates through SMS and website thereby bringing Transparency. Shaala Siddhi is a comprehensive school evaluation system focused on well-defined quality based parameters. More than 70% of Government Schools in India have been mapped on a GIS platform to help in policy and planning, and
(vi) e-Pathshala & e-CBSE has been created to provide the students, teachers, parents and educators with free access to all NCERT and CBSE textbooks anytime, anywhere.
Details of the achievements are available on the website of the ministry (www.mhrd.gov.in).
Within the available resources, intra-sectoral priorities are so determined to optimally achieve the stated goals of education sector i.e. expansion, equity and quality. Consolidation of the existing infrastructure with minimal expansion will continue to be thrust area of the Ministry in future.
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